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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:44:38 ON 22 JUN 2004

=> file biosis,caba,caplus,embase,japio,lifesci,medline,scisearch,uspatfull
=> e houthoff hendirk jan/au
E1            1     HOUTHOFF H/AU
E2          365     HOUTHOFF H J/AU
E3            0 --> HOUTHOFF HENDIRK JAN/AU
E4            3     HOUTHOFF HENDRICK JAN/AU
E5            8     HOUTHOFF HENDRIK J/AU
E6           16     HOUTHOFF HENDRIK JAN/AU
E7            1     HOUTHOFF J/AU
E8            1     HOUTHOFF J H/AU
E9            1     HOUTHOFF J J/AU
E10           1     HOUTHOFF JACOBUS/AU
E11           1     HOUTHOOFD A/AU
E12           4     HOUTHOOFD J/AU

=> s e1-e6 and mycobact?
L1           11 ("HOUTHOFF H"/AU OR "HOUTHOFF H J"/AU OR "HOUTHOFF HENDIRK JAN"/
                AU OR "HOUTHOFF HENDRICK JAN"/AU OR "HOUTHOFF HENDRIK J"/AU OR
                "HOUTHOFF HENDRIK JAN"/AU) AND MYCOBACT?

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2             6 DUP REM L1 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 6 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 6  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
     DUPLICATE 1
AN   2004:275048  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200400276513
TI   Method for identifying a   ***mycobacterium***   species.
AU     ***Houthoff, Hendrik-Jan***   [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Kroon-Swart,
     Saskia [Inventor]; Van Der Meulen, Remco [Inventor]; Goerdayal, Soenita
     [Inventor]; Kolk, Arend [Inventor]; Perira Arias-Bouda, Lenka [Inventor];
     Kuyper, Sjoukje [Inventor]
CS   Amsterdam, Netherlands
     ASSIGNEE: Kreatech Biotechnology, B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands
PI   US 6733983 May 11, 2004
SO   Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
     (May 11 2004) Vol. 1282, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html
     . e-file.
     ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT   Patent
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 2 Jun 2004
     Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2004
AB   The invention relates to a method for identifying a   ***Mycobacterium***
     species comprising the steps of: a) contacting at least one immuno-cross
     reactive antigen component of a   ***mycobacterial***   species with a
     sample of a body fluid of a human or animal individual; b) contacting at
     least one antibody, which is capable of reacting with a
       ***mycobacterial***   antigen, with said body fluid sample; c) detecting
     the presence of antigen-antibody complexes, and identifying the
       ***Mycobacterium***   species present in said body fluid sample.

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 6  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2003:219729  USPATFULL
TI     Method and device for identifying a   ***mycobacterium***   species
       responsible for a   ***mycobacterial***   infection
IN     Das, Pranab K., Castricum, NETHERLANDS
       Van Es, Remco Maria, Koog aan de Zaan, NETHERLANDS
           ***Houthoff, Hendrik Jan***  , Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
PI     US 2003153019      A1   20030814
AI     US 2002-174494     A1   20020618 (10)
RLI    Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-166663, filed on 5 Oct 1998, GRANTED,
       Pat. No. US 6416962 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-454122,
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filed on 20 Nov 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5817473
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HOFFMANN & BARON, LLP, 6900 JERICHO TURNPIKE, SYOSSET, NY, 11791
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1097
AB The invention relates to a method for identifying a ***Mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection in human or animal, comprising selecting a suitable ***mycobacterial*** species and strain; preparing at least one ***mycobacterial*** antigen, respectively antigen preparation; binding the antigen, respectively the antigen preparation to a suitable carrier; causing the binding antigen to react with antibodies from serum of an individual infected with a ***Mycobacterium*** species; making visible antigen-antibody reactions for a suitable antibody (sub-)class; and identifying the responsible ***Mycobacterium*** species on the basis of the reactions which are made visible. The invention further provides a diagnostic kit which takes the form of a dip-stick on which is arranged a carrier strip with ***mycobacterial*** antigens binding thereto, and means for visualizing antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the carrier after contact with the serum for testing. In another embodiment the diagnostic kit comprises a microtiter plate, in the wells of which a specified antibody is arranged, and means for making visible antigen-antibody reactions occurring in the wells after contact with the serum for testing. The third embodiment is an immunoblot with ***mycobacterial*** antigens separated by electrophoresis binding thereto, and means for visualizing antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the immunoblot after contact with the serum for testing.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 2002:447001 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200447001
TI Method and device for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection.
AU Das, Pranab Khumar [Inventor, Reprint author]; Van Es, Remco Maria [Inventor]; ***Houthoff, Hendrik Jan*** [Inventor]
CS Castricum, Netherlands
ASSIGNEE: Kreatech Biotechnology B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands
PI US 6416962 July 09, 2002
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (July 9, 2002) Vol. 1260, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.htm 1. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 21 Aug 2002
AB The invention relates to a method for identifying a ***Mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection in human or animal, comprising selecting a suitable ***mycobacterial*** species and strain; preparing at least one ***mycobacterial*** antigen, respectively antigen preparation; binding the antigen, respectively the antigen preparation to a suitable carrier; causing the binding antigen to react with antibodies from serum of an individual infected with a ***Mycobacterium*** species; making visible antigen-antibody reactions for a suitable antibody (sub-)class; and identifying the responsible ***Mycobacterium*** species on the basis of the reactions which are made visible. The invention further provides a diagnostic kit which takes the form of a dip-stick on which is arranged a carrier strip with ***mycobacterial*** antigens binding thereto, and means for visualizing antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the carrier after contact with the serum for testing. In another embodiment the diagnostic kit comprises a microtiter plate, in the wells of which a specified antibody is arranged, and means for making visible antigen-antibody reactions occurring in the wells after contact with the serum for testing. The third embodiment is an immunoblot with ***mycobacterial*** antigens separated by electrophoresis binding thereto, and means for visualizing

antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the immunoblot after contact with the serum for testing.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 2002:128676 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200128676
TI Method and device for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection.
AU Das, P. K. [Inventor]; Van, Es, R. M. [Inventor]; ***Houthoff, H. J.*** [Inventor]
CS Castricum, Netherlands
ASSIGNEE: KREATECH BIOTECHNOLOGY B.V.
PI US 5817473 Oct. 6, 1998
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct. 6, 1998) Vol. 1215, No. 1, pp. 535-536. print.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 30 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 2002

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 89142151 EMBASE
DN 1989142151
TI Human gut wall reactivity to monoclonal antibodies against M. avium glycolipid in relation to Crohn's disease (preliminary results).
AU Blaauwgeers J.L.G.; Das P.K.; Slob A.W.; ***Houthoff H.J.***
CS Department of Pathology, Academic Medical Center, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, Netherlands
SO Acta Leprologica, (1989) 7/SUPPL. 1 (138-140).
ISSN: 0001-5938 CODEN: ALEPA8
CY Switzerland
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
048 Gastroenterology
LA English

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 5
AN 1988:345835 BIOSIS
DN PREV198835040677; BR35:40677
TI ON THE ***MYCOBACTERIAL*** ETIOLOGY OF CROHN'S DISEASE RELEVANT IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES.
AU DAS P K [Reprint author]; BLAAUWGEERS J L G; SLOB A W; SPIES J; CHAND A; KOLK A; ***HOUTHOFF H J***
CS DEP PATHOL, ACAD MED CENT, UNIV AMSTERDAM, MEIBERGDREEF 9, 1105 AZ AMSTERDAM, NETH
SO Gastroenterology, (1988) Vol. 94, No. 5 PART 2, pp. A88.
Meeting Info.: 89TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GASTROENTEROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA, MAY 14-20, 1988.
GASTROENTEROLOGY.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
FS BR
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 1988
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jul 1988

=> e kroon swart saskia/au
E1 1 KROON SVEN ERIC/AU
E2 1 KROON SWART S/AU
E3 6 --> KROON SWART SASKIA/AU
E4 3 KROON T/AU
E5 8 KROON T A/AU
E6 12 KROON T A J/AU
E7 1 KROON T L/AU
E8 2 KROON T L J M/AU

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E9            1      KROON THEODORUS J P M/AU
E10           1      KROON TJEPKE P/AU
E11           3      KROON TORD/AU
E12           1      KROON U/AU

=> s e2-e3
L3            7 ("KROON SWART S"/AU OR "KROON SWART SASKIA"/AU)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4             5 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 5 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y


L4   ANSWER 1 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
     DUPLICATE 1
AN   2004:275048  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200400276513
TI   Method for identifying a mycobacterium species.
AU   Houthoff, Hendrik-Jan [Inventor, Reprint Author];   ***Kroon-Swart,***
  ***      Saskia***   [Inventor]; Van Der Meulen, Remco [Inventor]; Goerdayal,
     Soenita [Inventor]; Kolk, Arend [Inventor]; Perira Arias-Bouda, Lenka
     [Inventor]; Kuyper, Sjoukje [Inventor]
CS   Amsterdam, Netherlands
     ASSIGNEE: Kreatech Biotechnology, B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands
PI   US 6733983 May 11, 2004
SO   Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
     (May 11 2004) Vol. 1282, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html
     . e-file.
     ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT   Patent
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 2 Jun 2004
     Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2004
AB   The invention relates to a method for identifying a Mycobacterium species
     comprising the steps of: a) contacting at least one immuno-cross reactive
     antigen component of a mycobacterial species with a sample of a body fluid
     of a human or animal individual; b) contacting at least one antibody,
     which is capable of reacting with a mycobacterial antigen, with said body
     fluid sample; c) detecting the presence of antigen-antibody complexes, and
     identifying the Mycobacterium species present in said body fluid sample.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
     DUPLICATE 2
AN   2001:549391  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200100549391
TI   Antifungal proteins, DNA coding therefor, and hosts incorporating same.
AU   Melchers, Leo Sjoerd [Inventor, Reprint author]; Ponstein, Anne Silene
     [Inventor];   ***Kroon-Swart, Saskia***   [Inventor]; Van Deventer-Troost,
     Johanna Pieternella Els [Inventor]; Ohl, Stephan Andreas [Inventor];
     Bres-Vloemans, Alexandra Aleida [Inventor]; Logemann, Jurgen [Inventor];
     Sela-Buurlage, Marianne Beatrix [Inventor]
CS   Leiden, Netherlands
     ASSIGNEE: Syngenta Mogen B.V., Leiden, Netherlands
PI   US 6291647 September 18, 2001
SO   Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
     (Sep. 18, 2001) Vol. 1250, No. 3. e-file.
     CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT   Patent
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 21 Nov 2001
     Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002
AB   The present invention provides an isolated protein obtainable from a plant
     source which has anti-Phytophthora activity and a molecular weight of
     about 60+5 kDa as judged by SDS PAGE-electrophoresis, an isolated DNA
     sequence comprising an open reading frame capable of encoding a protein
     according to the invention, preferably characterized in that it comprises
     an open reading frame which is capable of encoding a protein as
     represented by amino acids 1 to 540 of SEQ ID NO: 6, or the precursor of
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said protein, and DNA capable of hybridising therewith under stringent conditions. The invention further comprises plants incorporating chimeric DNA capable of encoding a protein according to the invention, and wherein the protein is expressed. Also methods are provided for combatting fungi, especially Phytophthora infestans, using a protein or a host cell capable of producing the protein.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 5 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2004 CSA on STN
AN 2002:49153 LIFESCI
TI Antifungal proteins, DNA coding therefor, and hosts incorporating same
AU Melchers, L.S.; Ponstein, A.S.; ***Kroon-Swart, S.*** ; Van Deventer-Troost, J.P.E.; Ohl, S.A.; Bres-Vloemans, A.A.; Logemann, J.; Sela-Buurlage, M.B.
CS Syngenta Mogen B.V.
SO (20010918) . US Patent: 6291647; US CLASS: 530/370; 435/418; 435/419; 530/300; 530/350.
DT Patent
FS W2
LA English
SL English
AB The present invention provides an isolated protein obtainable from a plant source which has anti-Phytophthora activity and a molecular weight of about 60.+.5 kDa as judged by SDS PAGE-electrophoresis, an isolated DNA sequence comprising an open reading frame capable of encoding a protein according to the invention, preferably characterized in that it comprises an open reading frame which is capable of encoding a protein as represented by amino acids 1 to 540 of SEQ ID NO: 6, or the precursor of said protein, and DNA capable of hybridising therewith under stringent conditions. The invention further comprises plants incorporating chimeric DNA capable of encoding a protein according to the invention, and wherein the protein is expressed. Also methods are provided for combatting fungi, especially Phytophthora infestans, using a protein or a host cell capable of producing the protein.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:909509 CAPLUS
DN 123:308195
TI anti-Phytophthora fungicidal protein of tobacco and other plants and genetic transformation for agricultural applications
IN Melchers, Leo Sjoerd; Ponstein, Anne Silene; ***Kroon-Swart, Saskia*** ; Van Deventer-Troost, Johanna Pieternella Els; Ohl, Stephan Andreas; Bres-Vloemans, Alexandria Aleida; Logemann, Jurgen; Sela-Buurlage, Marianne Beatrix
PA Mogen International N. V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9521929	A1	19950817	WO 1995-EP488	19950209
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UG				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2182778	AA	19950817	CA 1995-2182778	19950209
	AU 9517067	A1	19950829	AU 1995-17067	19950209
	AU 681009	B2	19970814		
	EP 746622	A1	19961211	EP 1995-908926	19950209
	EP 746622	B1	20021016		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AT 226256	E	20021115	AT 1995-908926	19950209
	US 6291647	B1	20010918	US 1996-687580	19961120
PRAI	EP 1994-200321	A	19940209		
	WO 1995-EP488	W	19950209		

AB The present invention provides an isolated protein obtainable from a plant source which has anti-Phytophthora activity and a mol. wt. of about 60

.+. 5 kDa as judged by SDS PAGE-electrophoresis, an isolated DNA sequence comprising an open reading frame capable of encoding a protein according to the invention, preferably characterized in that it comprises an open reading frame which is capable of encoding a protein as represented by amino acids 1 to 540 of SEQ ID NO: 6, or the precursor of said protein, and DNA capable of hybridizing therewith under stringent conditions. The invention further comprises plants incorporating chimeric DNA capable of encoding a protein according to the invention, and wherein the protein is expressed. Also methods are provided for combating fungi, esp. Phytophthora infestans, using a protein or a host cell capable of producing the protein.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1996:14552 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698586687
TI In vitro antifungal activity of tobacco class 1 chitinase and class I beta-1,3-glucanase relies on synergy.
AU Sela-Buurlage, Marianne B. [Reprint author]; Ponstein, Anne S.; Van Deventer-Troost, Els J. P.; ***Kroon-Swart, Saskia*** ; Van Den Elzen, Peter J. M.; Melchers, Leo S.
CS MOGEN, Leiden, Netherlands
SO Phytopathology, (1995) Vol. 85, No. 10, pp. 1161.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Phytopathological Association. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. August 12-16, 1995.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 4 Jan 1996
Last Updated on STN: 28 Feb 1996

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=> e van der meulen remco/au
E1            5     VAN DER MEULEN R D/AU
E2           26     VAN DER MEULEN R M/AU
E3            2 --> VAN DER MEULEN REMCO/AU
E4           14     VAN DER MEULEN RENE M/AU
E5            2     VAN DER MEULEN ROEL/AU
E6            3     VAN DER MEULEN ROLF/AU
E7            2     VAN DER MEULEN RONALD/AU
E8            2     VAN DER MEULEN RUDOLF/AU
E9           11     VAN DER MEULEN S/AU
E10           1     VAN DER MEULEN S B/AU
E11           2     VAN DER MEULEN S J/AU
E12           1     VAN DER MEULEN S L/AU

=> s e1-e3 and mycobact?
L5            2 ("VAN DER MEULEN R D"/AU OR "VAN DER MEULEN R M"/AU OR "VAN DER
                MEULEN REMCO"/AU) AND MYCOBACT?

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6            1 DUP REM L5 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab
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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2004:275048 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400276513
TI Method for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species.
AU Houthoff, Hendrik-Jan [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Kroon-Swart, Saskia [Inventor]; ***Van Der Meulen, Remco*** [Inventor]; Goerdayal, Soenita [Inventor]; Kolk, Arend [Inventor]; Perira Arias-Bouda, Lenka [Inventor]; Kuyper, Sjoukje [Inventor]
CS Amsterdam, Netherlands
ASSIGNEE: Kreatech Biotechnology, B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands
PI US 6733983 May 11, 2004
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (May 11 2004) Vol. 1282, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html . e-file.

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     ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT   Patent
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 2 Jun 2004
     Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2004
AB   The invention relates to a method for identifying a   ***Mycobacterium***
     species comprising the steps of: a) contacting at least one immuno-cross
     reactive antigen component of a   ***mycobacterial***   species with a
     sample of a body fluid of a human or animal individual; b) contacting at
     least one antibody, which is capable of reacting with a
       ***mycobacterial***   antigen, with said body fluid sample; c) detecting
     the presence of antigen-antibody complexes, and identifying the
       ***Mycobacterium***   species present in said body fluid sample.


=> e goerdayal soenita/au
E1            2     GOERDAYAL S/AU
E2            8     GOERDAYAL S S/AU
E3            2 --> GOERDAYAL SOENITA/AU
E4            4     GOERDAYAL SOENITA S/AU
E5            1     GOERDE W/AU
E6            1     GOERDE WERNER/AU
E7            5     GOERDEL A R/AU
E8            1     GOERDEL GISA/AU
E9            3     GOERDEL LEICH A/AU
E10           3     GOERDEL M/AU
E11           3     GOERDELE J/AU
E12           2     GOERDELER A/AU

=> s e1-e4 and mycobact?
L7            2 ("GOERDAYAL S"/AU OR "GOERDAYAL S S"/AU OR "GOERDAYAL SOENITA"/A
                U OR "GOERDAYAL SOENITA S"/AU) AND MYCOBACT?

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8             1 DUP REM L7 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
     DUPLICATE 1
AN   2004:275048  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200400276513
TI   Method for identifying a   ***mycobacterium***   species.
AU   Houthoff, Hendrik-Jan [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Kroon-Swart, Saskia
     [Inventor]; Van Der Meulen, Remco [Inventor];   ***Goerdayal, Soenita***
     [Inventor]; Kolk, Arend [Inventor]; Perira Arias-Bouda, Lenka [Inventor];
     Kuyper, Sjoukje [Inventor]
CS   Amsterdam, Netherlands
     ASSIGNEE: Kreatech Biotechnology, B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands
PI   US 6733983 May 11, 2004
SO   Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
     (May 11 2004) Vol. 1282, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html
     . e-file.
     ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT   Patent
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 2 Jun 2004
     Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2004
AB   The invention relates to a method for identifying a   ***Mycobacterium***
     species comprising the steps of: a) contacting at least one immuno-cross
     reactive antigen component of a   ***mycobacterial***   species with a
     sample of a body fluid of a human or animal individual; b) contacting at
     least one antibody, which is capable of reacting with a
       ***mycobacterial***   antigen, with said body fluid sample; c) detecting
     the presence of antigen-antibody complexes, and identifying the
       ***Mycobacterium***   species present in said body fluid sample.


=> e kolk arend/au
E1            1     KOLK ANS/AU
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E2            7     KOLK ANTHONY J JR/AU
E3           14 --> KOLK AREND/AU
E4            7     KOLK AREND H/AU
E5           55     KOLK AREND H J/AU
E6            1     KOLK ARNED H J/AU
E7           64     KOLK B/AU
E8            2     KOLK B A/AU
E9            5     KOLK BEREND/AU
E10           2     KOLK C A/AU
E11           7     KOLK C A V/AU
E12           1     KOLK C J/AU

=> s e3-e6 and mycobact?
L9           63 ("KOLK AREND"/AU OR "KOLK AREND H"/AU OR "KOLK AREND H J"/AU OR
                "KOLK ARNED H J"/AU) AND MYCOBACT?

=> dup rem l9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10          40 DUP REM L9 (23 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l10 and ((imcrac)or (immuno cross reactive))
L11           1 L10 AND ((IMCRAC) OR (IMMUNO CROSS REACTIVE))

=> d bib ab

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN   2004:275048  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200400276513
TI   Method for identifying a   ***mycobacterium***   species.
AU   Houthoff, Hendrik-Jan [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Kroon-Swart, Saskia
     [Inventor]; Van Der Meulen, Remco [Inventor]; Goerdayal, Soenita
     [Inventor];   ***Kolk, Arend***   [Inventor]; Perira Arias-Bouda, Lenka
     [Inventor]; Kuyper, Sjoukje [Inventor]
CS   Amsterdam, Netherlands
     ASSIGNEE: Kreatech Biotechnology, B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands
PI   US 6733983 May 11, 2004
SO   Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
     (May 11 2004) Vol. 1282, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html
     . e-file.
     ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT   Patent
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 2 Jun 2004
     Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2004
AB   The invention relates to a method for identifying a   ***Mycobacterium***
     species comprising the steps of: a) contacting at least one   ***immuno***
     -  ***cross***     ***reactive***   antigen component of a
       ***mycobacterial***   species with a sample of a body fluid of a human or
     animal individual; b) contacting at least one antibody, which is capable
     of reacting with a   ***mycobacterial***   antigen, with said body fluid
     sample; c) detecting the presence of antigen-antibody complexes, and
     identifying the   ***Mycobacterium***   species present in said body fluid
     sample.


=> e arias bouda lenka pereira/au
E1            3     ARIAS BOUDA L P/AU
E2            5     ARIAS BOUDA LENKA M PEREIRA/AU
E3            0 --> ARIAS BOUDA LENKA PEREIRA/AU
E4            2     ARIAS BRAVO J W/AU
E5            2     ARIAS BYRON/AU
E6          495     ARIAS C/AU
E7            1     ARIAS C */AU
E8          116     ARIAS C A/AU
E9           41     ARIAS C A A/AU
E10           1     ARIAS C A L/AU
E11           2     ARIAS C ALONSO/AU
E12           1     ARIAS C C/AU

=> s e1-e3
L12           8 ("ARIAS BOUDA L P"/AU OR "ARIAS BOUDA LENKA M PEREIRA"/AU OR
```

"ARIAS BOUDA LENKA PEREIRA"/AU)

=> dup rem l12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
L13 5 DUP REM L12 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 5 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2003:453011 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300453011
TI Changes in avidity and level of immunoglobulin G antibodies to Mycobacterium tuberculosis in sera of patients undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.
AU ***Arias-Bouda, Lenka M. Pereira*** ; Kuijper, Sjoukje; Van Der Werf, Anouk; Nguyen, Lan N.; Jansen, Henk M.; Kolk, Arend H. J. [Reprint Author]
CS Biomedical Research, Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen/Royal Tropical Institute, Meibergdreef 39, 1105 AZ, Amsterdam, Netherlands
A.Kolk@kit.nl
SO Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July 2003) Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 702-709. print.
ISSN: 1071-412X (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Oct 2003
Last Updated on STN: 1 Oct 2003
AB Much is known about specific antibodies and their titers in patients with tuberculosis. However, little is known about the avidity of these antibodies or whether changes in avidity occur during the progression of the disease or during treatment. The aims of this study were to determine the avidity of antibodies to Mycobacterium tuberculosis in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, to explore the value of avidity determination for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, and to study changes in levels of antibodies and their avidity during treatment. Antibody avidity was measured by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay with thiocyanate elution. Avidity indices and serum levels of immunoglobulin G to M. tuberculosis were determined for 22 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis before and during treatment and for 24 patients with other pulmonary diseases. Antibody levels and avidity were both significantly higher in untreated tuberculosis patients than in the controls. Avidity determination had more diagnostic potential than determination of the antibody levels. Tuberculosis patients with a long duration of symptoms had higher antibody avidity than those with a recent onset of symptoms, indicating affinity maturation of specific antibodies during active disease. In the early phase of treatment, a decrease in antibody avidity was observed for 73% of all tuberculosis patients, accompanied by an initial increase in antibody levels in 36% of these patients. These phenomena could be explained by an intense stimulation of the humoral response by antigens released from killed bacteria, reflecting early bactericidal activity of antituberculous drugs leading to the production of low-affinity antibodies against these released antigens.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2004:89553 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400091292
TI Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays using immune complexes for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.
AU ***Arias-Bouda, Lenka M. Pereira*** ; Kuijper, Sjoukje; van Deutekom, Henk; Van Gijlswijk, Rob; Pekel, Inge; Jansen, Henk M.; Kolk, Arend H. J. [Reprint Author]
CS Biomedical Research, KIT, Meibergdreef 39, 1105 AZ, Amsterdam, Netherlands
A.Kolk@kit.nl
SO Journal of Immunological Methods, (December 2003) Vol. 283, No. 1-2, pp. 115-124. print.
ISSN: 0022-1759 (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 11 Feb 2004

Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 2004

AB The serodiagnosis of tuberculosis has long been the subject of investigation, but we still lack a test with widespread clinical utility. The poor sensitivity and specificity of commercial assays precludes their use as the sole means of diagnosis. All of these assays use mycobacterial antigens adsorbed onto a surface. Little attention has been paid to changes in antigen conformation that may occur as a result of passive coating of these antigens to solid supports like polystyrene. Such changes may cause technical artifacts resulting in false-positive (FP) and false-negative (FN) reactions. We have developed two different enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) systems, in which human serum antibodies and target antigens of Mycobacterium tuberculosis are able to associate and dissociate freely in solution to form immune complexes. In one ELISA, rabbit antibodies against M. tuberculosis, passively coated in the ELISA wells, capture the immune complexes (ICs). In the other ELISA, the ICs are detected by these same rabbit antibodies but are first captured by passively coated goat anti-rabbit IgG. We have compared these two ELISA systems with an ELISA using M. tuberculosis antigens passively adsorbed to the solid polystyrene surface of the plate. We studied sera from 81 patients with tuberculosis and 47 healthy subjects. The differences between tuberculosis (TB) patients and healthy subjects were statistically significant in all three of our ELISA systems. However, the ELISA systems using soluble M. tuberculosis antigens distinguished better between TB patients and healthy subjects than the ELISA using surface-adsorbed M. tuberculosis antigens. We suggest that in the latter ELISA, passive adsorption of the target antigens induces conformational change, generating altered epitopes that are recognized by antibodies present in the serum from even healthy people. These altered conformational epitopes are recognized by antibodies that were originally evoked by antigens other than M. tuberculosis, known as heterophile antigens.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2002044132 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 11769778
TI PCR-based assays for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.
CM Comment on: Int J Tuberc Lung Dis. 2000 Sep;4(9):877-81. PubMed ID: 10985658
AU ***Arias-Bouda L P*** ; Kolk A H
SO international journal of tuberculosis and lung disease : official journal of the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, (2001 Dec) 5 (12) 1163-4.
Journal code: 9706389. ISSN: 1027-3719.
CY France
DT Commentary
Letter
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200207
ED Entered STN: 20020124
Last Updated on STN: 20021211
Entered Medline: 20020730

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 5 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2002014914 EMBASE
TI PCR-based assays for the diagnosis of tuberculosis [3] (multiple letters).
AU ***Arias-Bouda L.P.*** ; Kolk A.H.J.; Araj G.F.; Talhouk R.S.; Itani L.Y.; Jaber W.; Jamaleddine G.W.
CS Dr. L.P. Arias-Bouda, Royal Tropical Institute, Biomedical Research, Meibergdreef 39, 1105 AZ, Amsterdam, Netherlands. a.kolk@kit.nl
SO International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, (2001) 5/12 (1163-1164).
ISSN: 1027-3719 CODEN: IJTDFO
CY France
DT Journal; Letter
FS 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
LA English

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 3

AN 2000:364282 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000364282
TI Development of antigen detection assay for diagnosis of tuberculosis using sputum samples.
AU ***Arias-Bouda, Lenka M. Pereira*** [Reprint author]; Nguyen, Lan N.; Ho, Ly M.; Kuijper, Sjoukje; Jansen, Henk M.; Kolk, Arend H. J.
CS Department of Biomedical Research, Royal Tropical Institute, Meibergdreef 39, 1105 AZ, Amsterdam, Netherlands
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (June, 2000) Vol. 38, No. 6, pp. 2278-2283. print.
CODEN: JCMIDW. ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 23 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002
AB The rising incidence of tuberculosis worldwide means an increasing burden on diagnostic facilities, so tests simpler than Ziehl-Neelsen staining are needed. Such tests should be objective, reproducible, and have at least as good a detection limit as 104 bacteria/ml. A capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed for detection of lipoarabinomannan (LAM) in human sputum samples. As a capture antibody, we used a murine monoclonal antibody against LAM, with rabbit antiserum against Mycobacterium tuberculosis as a source of detector antibodies. The sensitivity of the capture ELISA was evaluated by using purified LAM and M. tuberculosis whole cells. We were able to detect 1 ng of purified LAM/ml and 104 M. tuberculosis whole cells/ml. LAM could also be detected in culture filtrate of a 3-week-old culture of M. tuberculosis. The culture filtrate contained approximately 100 mug of LAM/ml. The detection limit in sputum pretreated with N-acetyl-L-cysteine and proteinase K was 104 M. tuberculosis whole cells per ml. Thirty-one (91%) of 34 sputum samples from 18 Vietnamese patients with tuberculosis (32 smear positive and 2 smear negative) were positive in the LAM detection assay. In contrast, none of the 25 sputum samples from 21 nontuberculous patients was positive. This specific and sensitive assay for the detection of LAM in sputum is potentially useful for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.

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=> e kuyper sjoukje/au
E1            1     KUYPER S L/AU
E2            1     KUYPER SHARON L/AU
E3            6 --> KUYPER SJOUKJE/AU
E4            6     KUYPER T/AU
E5            1     KUYPER T E/AU
E6            1     KUYPER T T/AU
E7          249     KUYPER T W/AU
E8           13     KUYPER TH W/AU
E9            2     KUYPER THOM/AU
E10           7     KUYPER THOM W/AU
E11           1     KUYPER THOMAS/AU
E12          61     KUYPER THOMAS W/AU

=> s e3 and mycobact?
L14           3 "KUYPER SJOUKJE"/AU AND MYCOBACT?

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15            2 DUP REM L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y
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L15 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2004:275048 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400276513
TI Method for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species.
AU Houthoff, Hendrik-Jan [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Kroon-Swart, Saskia [Inventor]; Van Der Meulen, Remco [Inventor]; Goerdayal, Soenita [Inventor]; Kolk, Arend [Inventor]; Perira Arias-Bouda, Lenka [Inventor]; ***Kuyper, Sjoukje*** [Inventor]

CS Amsterdam, Netherlands
ASSIGNEE: Kreatech Biotechnology, B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands
PI US 6733983 May 11, 2004
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (May 11 2004) Vol. 1282, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html . e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 2 Jun 2004
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2004
AB The invention relates to a method for identifying a ***Mycobacterium*** species comprising the steps of: a) contacting at least one immuno-cross reactive antigen component of a ***mycobacterial*** species with a sample of a body fluid of a human or animal individual; b) contacting at least one antibody, which is capable of reacting with a ***mycobacterial*** antigen, with said body fluid sample; c) detecting the presence of antigen-antibody complexes, and identifying the ***Mycobacterium*** species present in said body fluid sample.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1995:148034 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598162334
TI Rapid simultaneous detection and differentiation of ***Mycobacterium*** tuberculosis.
AU Schouls, Leo [Reprint author]; Kamerbeek, Judith [Reprint author]; Van Agterveld, Miranda [Reprint author]; Van Soolingen, Dick [Reprint author]; Bunschoten, Annelies [Reprint author]; Kolk, Arend; ***Kuyper,*** *** Sjoukje*** ; Van Embden, Jan [Reprint author]
CS Unit Mol. Microbiol., Natl. Inst. Public Health Environ. Protection, 3720 BA, Bilthoven, Netherlands
SO Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement, (1995) Vol. 0, No. 19B, pp. 96.
Meeting Info.: Keystone Symposium on Molecular Mechanisms in Tuberculosis. Tamarron, Colorado, USA. February 19-25, 1995.
ISSN: 0733-1959.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Apr 1995
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 1995

=> s mycobacter? and ((imcrac)or(immuno cross reactive))
L16 18 MYCOBACTER? AND ((IMCRAC) OR(IMMUNO CROSS REACTIVE))

=> dup rem l16
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16
L17 13 DUP REM L16 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 13 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2004:275048 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400276513
TI Method for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species.
AU Houthoff, Hendrik-Jan [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Kroon-Swart, Saskia [Inventor]; Van Der Meulen, Remco [Inventor]; Goerdayal, Soenita [Inventor]; Kolk, Arend [Inventor]; Perira Arias-Bouda, Lenka [Inventor]; Kuyper, Sjoukje [Inventor]
CS Amsterdam, Netherlands
ASSIGNEE: Kreatech Biotechnology, B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands
PI US 6733983 May 11, 2004
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (May 11 2004) Vol. 1282, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html . e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).

DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 2 Jun 2004
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2004
AB The invention relates to a method for identifying a ***Mycobacterium*** species comprising the steps of: a) contacting at least one ***immuno*** - ***cross*** ***reactive*** antigen component of a ***mycobacterial*** species with a sample of a body fluid of a human or animal individual; b) contacting at least one antibody, which is capable of reacting with a ***mycobacterial*** antigen, with said body fluid sample; c) detecting the presence of antigen-antibody complexes, and identifying the ***Mycobacterium*** species present in said body fluid sample.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:334716 USPATFULL
TI Moraxella catarrhalis protein, gene sequence and uses thereof
IN Tucker, Kenneth, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Tillmann, Ulrich F., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PA Antex Biologics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003235592 A1 20031225
AI US 2003-369299 A1 20030219 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-164714, filed on 1 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6541616
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PENNIE AND EDMONDS, 1155 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100362711
CLMN Number of Claims: 44
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2499
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention discloses the Moraxella catarrhalis outer membrane protein polypeptide and polypeptides derived therefrom (collectively "OMP21"), nucleotide sequences encoding said OMP21, and antibodies that specifically bind OMP21. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions including prophylactic or therapeutic compositions, which may be immunogenic compositions including vaccines, comprising OMP21, antibodies thereto or nucleotides encoding same. The invention additionally discloses methods of inducing an immune response to M. catarrhalis and OMP21 in an animal, preferably a human, methods of treating and methods of diagnosing Moraxella infections in an animal, preferably a human, and kits therefor.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:219729 USPATFULL
TI Method and device for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection
IN Das, Pranab K., Castricum, NETHERLANDS
Van Es, Remco Maria, Koog aan de Zaan, NETHERLANDS
Houthoff, Hendrik Jan, Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
PI US 2003153019 A1 20030814
AI US 2002-174494 A1 20020618 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-166663, filed on 5 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6416962 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-454122, filed on 20 Nov 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5817473
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HOFFMANN & BARON, LLP, 6900 JERICHO TURNPIKE, SYOSSET, NY, 11791
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1097
AB The invention relates to a method for identifying a ***Mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection in human or animal, comprising selecting a suitable ***mycobacterial*** species and strain; preparing at least one ***mycobacterial*** antigen, respectively antigen preparation; binding the antigen, respectively the antigen preparation to a suitable carrier; causing the binding antigen to react with antibodies from serum of an individual infected with a ***Mycobacterium*** species; making

visible antigen-antibody reactions for a suitable antibody (sub-)class; and identifying the responsible ***Mycobacterium*** species on the basis of the reactions which are made visible. The invention further provides a diagnostic kit which takes the form of a dip-stick on which is arranged a carrier strip with ***mycobacterial*** antigens binding thereto, and means for visualizing antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the carrier after contact with the serum for testing. In another embodiment the diagnostic kit comprises a microtiter plate, in the wells of which a specified antibody is arranged, and means for making visible antigen-antibody reactions occurring in the wells after contact with the serum for testing. The third embodiment is an immunoblot with ***mycobacterial*** antigens separated by electrophoresis binding thereto, and means for visualizing antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the immunoblot after contact with the serum for testing.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:89468 USPATFULL
TI Moraxella catarrhalis protein, gene sequence and uses thereof
IN Tucker, Kenneth, Germantown, MD, United States
Tillmann, Ulrich F., Olney, MD, United States
PA Antex Biologics Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6541616 B1 20030401
AI US 1998-164714 19981001 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wilson, Michael C.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2389
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention discloses the Moraxella catarrhalis outer membrane protein polypeptide and polypeptides derived therefrom (collectively "OMP21"), nucleotide sequences encoding said OMP21, and antibodies that specifically bind OMP21. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions including prophylactic or therapeutic compositions, which may be immunogenic compositions including vaccines, comprising OMP21, antibodies thereto or nucleotides encoding same. The invention additionally discloses methods of inducing an immune response to M. catarrhalis and OMP21 in an animal, preferably a human, methods of treating and methods of diagnosing Moraxella infections in an animal, preferably a human, and kits therefor.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:168055 USPATFULL
TI Method and device for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection
IN Das, Pranab Khumar, Castricum, NETHERLANDS
Van Es, Remco Maria, Koog aan de Zaan, NETHERLANDS
Houthoff, Hendrik Jan, Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
PA Kreatech Biotechnology B.V., Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6416962 B1 20020709
AI US 1998-166663 19981005 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-454122, filed on 20 Nov 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5817473
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P
LREP Hoffmann & Baron, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 53
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 928
AB The invention relates to a method for identifying a ***Mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection in human or animal, comprising selecting a suitable ***mycobacterial*** species and strain; preparing at least one ***mycobacterial*** antigen, respectively antigen preparation; binding

the antigen, respectively the antigen preparation to a suitable carrier; causing the binding antigen to react with antibodies from serum of an individual infected with a ***Mycobacterium*** species; making visible antigen-antibody reactions for a suitable antibody (sub-)class; and identifying the responsible ***Mycobacterium*** species on the basis of the reactions which are made visible. The invention further provides a diagnostic kit which takes the form of a dip-stick on which is arranged a carrier strip with ***mycobacterial*** antigens binding thereto, and means for visualizing antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the carrier after contact with the serum for testing. In another embodiment the diagnostic kit comprises a microtiter plate, in the wells of which a specified antibody is arranged, and means for making visible antigen-antibody reactions occurring in the wells after contact with the serum for testing. The third embodiment is an immunoblot with ***mycobacterial*** antigens separated by electrophoresis binding thereto, and means for visualizing antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the immunoblot after contact with the serum for testing.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:375365 CAPLUS
DN 131:2526
TI A method for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species
PA Kreatech Biotechnology B.V., Neth.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 921397	A1	19990609	EP 1997-203851	19971208
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	CA 2313214	AA	19990617	CA 1998-2313214	19981208
	WO 9930162	A1	19990617	WO 1998-NL701	19981208
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9914462	A1	19990628	AU 1999-14462	19981208
	AU 761456	B2	20030605		
	EP 1038181	A1	20000927	EP 1998-958404	19981208
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2001526393	T2	20011218	JP 2000-524669	19981208
	NZ 504803	A	20030530	NZ 1998-504803	19981208
	US 6733983	B1	20040511	US 2000-581013	20000707
PRAI	EP 1997-203851	A	19971208		
	WO 1998-NL701	W	19981208		

AB The invention relates to a method for identifying a ***Mycobacterium*** species comprising the steps of: (a) contacting at least one ***immuno*** - ***cross*** ***reactive*** antigen component of a ***mycobacterial*** species with a sample of a body fluid of a human or animal individual; (b) contacting at least one antibody, which is capable of reacting with a ***mycobacterial*** antigen, with said body fluid sample; (c) detecting the presence of antigen-antibody complexes, and identifying the ***Mycobacterium*** species present in said body fluid sample.
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:131561 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions of genetic stress response systems
IN Lindquist, Susan, Chicago, IL, United States
PA Arch Development Corporation, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S.

corporation)
PI US 5827685 19981027
AI US 1994-249380 19940525 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-710187, filed on 3 Jun 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 27
DRWN 64 Drawing Figure(s); 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3269
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to the identification, isolation, purification and manipulation of genetic stress response systems, and more particularly, to genes and expression products of those genes that are components of those systems. These components may be used to protect against potentially toxic stress factors. Stress factors include heat, alcohol and heavy metal ions. A family of stress protector proteins with apparent molecular weights about 100 kd, the hsp100 proteins, are an aspect of this invention. Other stress protector proteins are also within the scope of this invention to enhance or inhibit biological stress response. Applications of this invention to recombinant DNA technology, to commercial methods of food preparation and processing, and to methods of enhancing the stress response of plants and animals, are presented.

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:122229 USPATFULL
TI Method and device for identifying a ***mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection
IN Das, Pranab Khumar, Castricum, Netherlands
Van Es, Remco Maria, Koog aan de Zaan, Netherlands
Houthoff, Hendrik Jan, Amsterdam, Netherlands
PA Kreatech Biotechnology B.V., Ez Amsterdam, Netherlands (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5817473 19981006
WO 9414069 19940623
AI US 1995-454122 19951120 (8)
WO 1993-NL270 19931217
19951120 PCT 371 date
19951120 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI NL 1992-2197 19921217
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James C.; Assistant Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.
LREP Hoffmann & Baron, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 745
AB A method for identifying a ***Mycobacterium*** species responsible for a ***mycobacterial*** infection in human or animal, comprising selecting a suitable ***mycobacterial*** species and strain; preparing at least one ***mycobacterial*** antigen, respectively antigen preparation; binding the antigen, respectively the antigen preparation to a suitable carrier, causing the binding antigen to react with antibodies from serum of an individual infected with a ***Mycobacterium*** species; making visible antigen-antibody reactions for a suitable antibody (sub-)class; and identifying the responsible ***Mycobacterium*** on the basis of the reactions which are made visible. The invention further provides a diagnostic kit which takes the form of a dip-stick on which is arranged a carrier strip with ***mycobacterial*** antigens binding thereto, and visualizing reagents antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the carrier after contact with the serum for testing. In another embodiment, the diagnostic kit comprises a micro titer plate, in the wells of which a specified antibody is arranged, and reagents for making visible antigen-antibody reactions occurring in the wells after contact with the serum for testing. The third embodiment is an immunoblot with

mycobacterial antigens separated by electrophoresis binding thereto, and reagents for visualizing antigen-antibody reactions occurring on the immunoblot after contact with the serum for testing.

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 1995:342570 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598356870
TI Serological markers to differentiate between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.
AU Oudkerk Pool, M.; Bouma, G.; Meuwissen, S. G. M.; Von Blomberg, B. M. E.; Van De Merwe, J. P.; Deville, W. L. J. M.; Fonk, J. C. M.; Pena, A. S.
CS Dep. Gastroenterol., Free Univ. Hosp., de Boelelaan 1117, 1081 HV Amsterdam, Netherlands
SO Journal of Clinical Pathology (London), (1995) Vol. 48, No. 4, pp. 346-350.
CODEN: JCPAAK. ISSN: 0021-9746.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 10 Aug 1995
Last Updated on STN: 10 Aug 1995
AB Aim: To assess prospectively the value of three serological tests for differentiating between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, used either alone or combined. Methods: Coded serum samples from 63 patients with ulcerative colitis and 67 patients with Crohn's disease were analysed. Detection assays for the presence of perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (pANCA), serum agglutinating antibodies to anaerobic coccoid rods, and specific IgG antibodies against a Kd-45/48 immunological crossreactive ***mycobacterial*** antigen complex (***ImCrAC***) were studied. Sensitivity, specificity, preand post-test probabilities, likelihood ratios, and predictive values of each of these serological tests were determined. Results: The sensitivity and specificity of the pANCA test for the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis were 61 and 79%, respectively. The serum agglutination test for anaerobic coccoid rods had a sensitivity of 42% and a specificity of 89% for a diagnosis of Crohn's disease. The sensitivity of specific IgG antibodies against Kd-45/48 ***ImCrAC*** in diagnosing Crohn's disease was 70% and specificity 60%. Although 100% specificity was achieved by combining all three tests in a small group of patients with Crohn's disease (n=20), combining two or more tests had no additive clinical value. No correlation was found between the presence of any one of these antibodies and disease activity, duration, or localization of disease. Surgery or medical treatment did not influence the presence of antibodies or the antibody titre. Conclusions: The value of these tests in the differential diagnosis between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease is limited, but the high predictive values an specificities of different tests for both diseases suggest that these tests may be of help in studying disease heterogeneity an in defining different subgroups of patient with different pathogenesis.

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1995:94731 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598109031
TI IgA antibody titers to a ***mycobacterial*** KP-90 ***ImCRAC*** in patients with tuberculosis.
AU Ozhan, M. H. [Reprint author]; Ozacar, T.; Basoglu, O. [Reprint author]; Zeytinoglu, A.; Erensoy, S.; Bilgic, A.; Kilinc, O.
CS Ege Univ., Fac. Med., Dep. Respir. Dis., Izmir, Turkey
SO European Respiratory Journal, (1994) Vol. 7, No. SUPPL. 18, pp. 137S.
Meeting Info.: Meeting of the European Respiratory Society (ERS). Nice, France. October 1-October 5, 1994.
CODEN: ERJOEI. ISSN: 0903-1936.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Mar 1995
Last Updated on STN: 1 Mar 1995

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 13 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 93045445 EMBASE

DN 1993045445
TI ***Mycobacteria*** in relation to tissue immune response and pathogenesis.
AU Das P.K.; Grange J.M.
CS Department of Microbiology, National Heart and Lung Institute, Royal Brompton Hospital,London, United Kingdom
SO Reviews in Medical Microbiology, (1993) 4/1 (15-23).
ISSN: 0954-139X CODEN: RMEMER
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 004 Microbiology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
006 Internal Medicine
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB The genus ***Mycobacterium*** is responsible for tuberculosis, leprosy and a range of less specific infections caused by environmental ***mycobacteria*** , collectively termed the ***mycobacterioses*** . There is also limited evidence suggesting that ***mycobacteria*** , or components thereof, may be involved in the pathogenesis of Crohn's disease, sarcoidosis and various autoimmune diseases, probably as a result of antigenic mimicry between the ***mycobacteria*** and the host. The tissue immune responses to pathogenic ***mycobacteria*** vary enormously, from complete resolution of infection with subsequent immunity to progressive and chronic inflammatory disease. Within tuberculosis and, more obviously, leprosy, there is a wide range of possible immunopathological tissue responses which are reflected in widely differing clinical features. This paper briefly reviews the nature of the widely varying protective and immunopathological responses in the ***mycobacterial*** diseases and the factors affecting these and the evidence for the involvement of ***mycobacteria*** in autoimmune and granulomatous diseases, with special reference to differences in host reactivity to ***mycobacterial*** ***immuno*** - ***cross*** - ***reactive*** antigenic components (***ImCRAC***).

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
AN 91:358019 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: FR857
TI ASSOCIATION OF THE 30-KDA ***MYCOBACTERIAL*** IMMUNOCROSSREACTIVE ANTIGEN COMPONENTS (***IMCRAC***) WITH THE CUTANEOUS INFILTRATES OF LEPROSY LESIONS
AU RAMBUKKANA A (Reprint); DAS P K; KRIEG S; FABER W R
CS UNIV AMSTERDAM, ACAD MED CTR, DEPT DERMATOL, 1105 AZ AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS; UNIV AMSTERDAM, ACAD MED CTR, DEPT PATHOL, 1105 AZ AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
CYA NETHERLANDS
SO JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE DERMATOLOGY, (1991) Vol. 96, No. 6, pp. 1019.
DT Conference; Journal
FS LIFE; CLIN
LA ENGLISH
REC No References

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
AN 89348687 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2503964
TI Identification of ***mycobacterial*** antigens for "ELISA" serology in the diagnosis of leprosy and tuberculosis.
AU Das P K; Rambukkana A; Bass J G; Groothuis D G; Kok A; Halperin M
CS Department of Dermatology (Laboratory Neurozintuigen), University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
SO Acta leprologica, (1989) 7 Suppl 1 117-20.
Journal code: 0037353. ISSN: 0001-5938.
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198909
ED Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19900309
Entered Medline: 19890921

AB Using an immunoblotting assay (ImBA), several immuno-crossreactive antigenic components (***ImCRAC*** -myc) have been identified in the whole sonicates of M. bovis-BCG, and M. tuberculosis (Mtb) and M. leprae (ML) whereby the sera of 100% lepromatous leprosy (L-Lep) reacted to 29/33 KD doublet and that of 100% tuberculoid leprosy (T-Lep) reacted to 64 KD bands. The antigens upon purification from Mtb Sonicates were used in a direct ELISA to measure antibody isotypes in the sera from L-Lep, T-Lep, healthy Lep. contacts (Lep. c), normal Dutch controls (N) and tuberculosis (TB) patients. A significantly high IgG titre to the doublet 29/33 KD and to 64 KD were observed among L-Lep and T-Lep patients respectively in comparison to sera from other groups of individuals. In certain cases of L-Lep patients, raised IgM titre to either or both to 29/33 KD doublet and 64 KD were also found. On the other hand, consistantly but significant high IgA-antibody titre to cell wall (CW), cytosol (cyt) and P90 fractions of Mtb distinguished clearly the TB patients from Lep groups, normals (NN) and Lep-c. It appeared that such antibody reactivity of TB sera might be directed to the groups of 58-60, 38-40, 18-20 and 14 KD antigens of ***mycobacteria*** e.g. Mtb. On the basis of the present observations we conclude that the measurement of class specific antibody response to the panel of these antigens could diagnose differentially between Lep, TB and NN/Lep-c among the population at large in an endemic area.